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- A method of forming at least one doped layer of a thyristor comprising: providing a semiconductor crystal, the crystal having a crystal structure and being used as at least one doped layer of a thyristor; and
- introducing impurities in the crystal structure after the crystal structure has been formed.
- 2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the act of introducing impurities includes introducing impurities using ion implantation.
- 3. The method according to claim 1, wherein the semiconductor crystal is made of a single crystalline carbide material.
- 4. The method according to claim 2, wherein the act of introducing impurities using ion implantation includes implanting phosphorus donors using high energy implantation.
- 5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the act of implanting phosphorus donors is performed at approximately 500 degrees C, and the crystal is annealed at approximately 1200 degrees C in argon.
- 6. The method according to claim 1, wherein the semiconductor crystal is of a first conductivity type and the method includes defining a plurality of layers, the act of defining a plurality of layers comprises:
 - defining a first layer of semiconductor material of a first conductivity type;
- defining a second layer of semiconductor material of a second conductivity type in contact with the first layer;
 - defining a third layer of semiconductor material of the second conductivity type in contact with the second layer;

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defining a fourth layer of semiconductor material of a first conductivity type in contact with the fourth layer; and

defining a fifth layer of semiconductor material of a second conductivity type in contact with the fourth layer.

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- 7. The method according to claim 6, further comprising doping at least one of the plurality of layers by ion implantation.
- 8. The method according to claim 6, wherein the first layer is made of N+ material.

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- 9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the second layer is made of P material.
- 10. The method according to claim 6, wherein the third layer is made of P- material.
- 15 11. The method according to claim 6, wherein the fourth layer is made of N material.
 - 12. The method according to claim 6, wherein the fifth layer is made of P+ material.
- 13. The method according to claim 11, wherein the fourth layer is formed using ion implantation.
 - 14. A thyristor comprising at least one doped layer, the layer comprising a semiconductor crystal having a crystal structure, the at least one doped layer being formed by introducing impurities in the crystal structure after the drystal structure has been formed.
 - 15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the thyristor is manufactured from a single crystalline silicon carbide.

16. The method according to claim 14, wherein impurities are introduced by ion implantation.